Vol. 12. 624.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET STREET.

SATURDAY Auguſt 18, 1798.

A LOTTERY,

For raiſing the ſum of Twelve Thouſand Dollars, to be applied in erecting Piers to defend the Banks of the Rivers Allegheny and Monongahela within the Borough of Pittſburgh, authoriſed by an act of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania.

The Scheme of the Firſt Claſs is as follows:

				Dollars.
1 Prize of	1000	Dollars, is		1000
1	of 800			800
2	of 500		are	1000
3	of 400			1200
5	of 300			1500
10	of 200			2000
15	of 100			1500
20	of 50			1000
50	of 20			1000
100	of 15			1500
2000	of 7			14000
1	of 2000	laſt drawn Ticket is		2000
1	of 1000	ſecond laſt drawn		1000
1	of 500	third laſt drawn		500
2210 Prizes, 3790 Blanks		6000 Tickets, at 5 Dols. each		30,000

All Prizes ſubject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

The drawing of the Firſt Claſs to commence as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, and the prizes to be diſcharged on the completion of the drawing, which it is hoped will be in October next.

To thoſe acquainted with the ſituation, and who feel themſelves intereſted in the improvement and proſperity of the town of Pittſburgh, nothing need be ſaid touching the to[illegible] ſhould its ravages not be checked by the erection of Piers, or ſome other efficient means.

Tickets to be had of the Managers in Pittſburgh, of Thomas Hamilton in Greenſburgh, of General Douglaſs in Union town, of William Meetkirk in the town of Waſhington, of Alexander M'Dowell at Fort Franklin, of Roger Alcen at Meadville, and of Thomas Reeſe in the town of Erie.

PRESLEY NEVILL,
GEORGE STEVENSON,
JOHN SCULL.
ISAAC CRAIG,
NATHANIEL BEDFORD,
JAMES BRISON,
GEORGE SHIRAS,
JEREMIAH BARKER,
NATHANIEL IRISH,
} Managers

To the Free and Independent Electors of Weſtmoreland County.

THE ſubſcriber being encouraged by his friends offers himſelf a Candidate for the SHERIFF's OFFICE, at the enſuing Election.

JOHN KIRKPATRICK.

Greenſburgh, June 23, 1798.

A PLEDGE.

LEFT with the Subſcriber ſome time in November laſt, a piece of Scarlet Cloth, a Silver Croſs, and a Pocket-Book with ſundry papers, being a pledge redeemable in two months:—If George Whiteeyes or ſome perſon for him doth not come and diſcharge the debt for which the ſaid property was pledged, on or before the firſt day of September next, ſo much thereof will be ſold on that day as will pay the debt I have againſt the property, which is nine pounds ſix ſhillings and three pence, with the coſts.

JAMES ALLEN.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 9, 1798.

TO BE RENTED,

A COMMODIOUS STAND *in the Diamond of Pittſburgh, and poſſeſſion given immediately. For terms apply to the Subſcriber on the premiſes.*

WILLIAM M'MILLAN.

Auguſt 11, 1798.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL's OFFICE,

May 11th, 1798.

WHEREAS by the ſeventh ſection of an act of the Legiſlature of this commonwealth, paſſed the 3d day of April, 1792. entitled "An act for the ſale of vacant lands within this commonwealth," it is enacted as follows, to wit.

"SECT. VII. AND be it further enacted "by the authority aforeſaid, that every Deputy-Surveyor to be appointed by virtue "of this act ſhall, within the month of Febuary in the next year, make and return "into the office of the Surveyor General, "plots of every Survey which he ſhall have "made in purſuance of any warrant connected together in one general draft, ſo "far as they may be contiguous to each other, with the courſes and diſtances of "each line, the quantity of land contained "in each ſurvey, and the name of the perſon for whom the ſame was ſurveyed, "and every ſucceeding year he ſhall make a "like return of the ſurveys made in the year "preceeding."

AND as this ſection hath not been complied with in all caſes, it is therefore incumbent on me, and I hereby in the moſt ſpecial manner call upon all thoſe Deputy Surveyors, who have not complied with the injunction therein expreſſed, to return without delay the general draft or drafts of ſuch parts of their reſpective diſtricts, as they or either of them had Surveyed before the 1ſt day of January, 1798.

AND WHEREAS by the fourth ſection of the ſame act it is enacted, that every ſuch Deputy Surveyor "ſhall reſide within, or as near as poſſible to his reſpective diſ[illegible]"

[illegible] he carries on the PLANE MAKING buſineſs in all its various branches at his ſhop, near St. Andrew's bridge; where he makes and ſells all kinds of Planes, of the neweſt and moſt improved faſhions, which he will ſell conſiderably cheaper than can be brought over the mountains—a generous allowance will be made to thoſe who buy to ſell again.—He continues carrying on the Cabinet Making buſineſs, where thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom may rely on having their work well done in the neateſt manner and with the beſt Materials.

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittſburgh, July 7, 1798.

Take Care, of Sheriff's Sales.

THE Sheriff of Allegheny County advertiſed ſeveral tracts of Land in Nicholſon's depreciation Diſtrict, as the property of John Nicholſon, to prevent miſtakes, I do hereby certify that ſaid Nicholſon conveyed Numbers 134, 138, 139, to Samuel Nicholſon, who Patented ſaid tracts of Land and conveyed them to the Subſcriber with all the Formality the law required near nine years ago, as may be ſeen in the records kept in the place for ſuch purpoſes.

WILLIAM DICKSON.

Pittſburgh July 30, 1798.

To the Electors of Allegheny County,

BEING encouraged by my friends to offer myſelf as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office at the enſuing Election, I now publicly agree to accede to their wiſhes, and do ſolicit the ſuffrages of the public in general.

EPHRIM JONES.

July 28, 1798.

NOTICE.

BROKE into the incloſure of the Subſcriber, living in Allegheny County Mifflin Townſhip at Wylie's Ferry on the Monongahela river, A BLACK HORSE, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, creſt-fallen by the fiſtula, and is about eight years old. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

THOMAS STUART.

July 21, 1798.

DANCING SCHOOL.

THE ſubſcriber having returned from Kentucky, reſpectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittſburgh and its vinity, that he intends (if honored with their patronage) to open his School the firſt week in September, agreeably to his former propoſals.

[illegible]ge being ſent (for the preſent) to Mr. Gregg's tavern, he will be happy to wait on Ladies and Gentlemen who with to become Subſcribers.

B. HOLDICH.

Auguſt 11, 1798.

☞Mr. H. will direct his whole attention to this place only, as long as a ſufficient ſubſcription is obtained.

AN ACT

For the relief of the Refugees from the Britiſh proviences of Canada and Nova Scotia.

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentative of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled*, That to ſatisfy the claims of certain perſons claiming lands under the reſolutions of Congreſs, of the twenty third of April, one thouſand ſeven hundered and eighty three, and the thirteenth of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty five, as refugees from the Britiſh provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia, the Secretary for the Department of War, be, and is hereby authorized and derected to give notice in one or more of the public [illegible]mont.

[illegible]quence of having give[illegible] United Colonies or States, in the revolutionary war againſt Great Britain, or with intention to give ſuch aid, and continued in the United States, or in their ſervice, during the ſaid war, and did not return to reſide in the dominions of the king of Great Britain, prior to the twenty fifth of November, one houſand ſeven hundred and eighty three. Secondly, the widows and heirs of all ſuch perſons as were actual reſidents, as aforſaid, who abandoned their ſettlements, as foreſaid and died within the United States, or in their ſervice during the ſaid war, and thirdly, all perſons who were members of families at the time of their coming into the United States, and who during the war, entered into their ſervice.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the proof of the ſeveral circumſtances neceſſary to entitle the applicants to the benefits of this act, may be taken before a judge of the ſupreme or diſtrict court of the United States, a judge of the ſupreme or ſuperior court, or the firſt juſtice or firſt judge of the court of common pleas or county court of ſtate

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That at the expiration of fifteen months from and after the paſſing of this act, and from time to time thereafter, it ſhall be the duty of the Secretary for the Department of War to lay ſuch evidence of claims as he may have received, before the Secretary and Controller of the Treaſury, and with them, proceed to examine the teſtimony, and give their judgment what quantity of land ought to be allowed to the individual claimants, in proportion to the degree of their reſpective ſervices, ſacrifices and ſufferings, in conſequence of their attachment to the cauſe of the United States, allowing to thoſe of the firſt claſs a quantity not exceeding one thouſand acres; and to the laſt claſs, a quantity not exceeding one hundred, making the intermediate claſſes as the reſolutions aforeſaid, and diſtributive juſtice, may, in their judgment require, and make report thereof, to Congreſs. And in caſe any ſuch claimant ſhall have ſuſtained ſuch loſſes and ſufferings, or performed ſuch ſervices for the United States, that he cannot juſtly be claſſed in any one general claſs, a ſeparate report will be made of his circumſtances, together with the quantity of land that ought to be allowed him, having reference to the foregoing ratio; *Provided*, that in conſidering what compenſation ought to be made by virtue of this act, all grants except military grants, which may have been made by the United States, or individual States, ſhall be conſidered at the juſt value thereof, at the time the ſame were made, reſpectively, either in whole or in part, as the caſe may be, a ſatisfaction to thoſe who may have received the ſame: *Provided alſo*, that no claim under this law, ſhall be aſſignable until after report made to Congreſs, as aforeſaid, and until the ſaid lands be granted to the perſons entitled to the benefit of this act.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That all claims in virtue of ſaid reſolutions of Congreſs, which ſhall not be exhibited as aforeſaid, within the time by this act limited, ſhall forever thereafter be barred.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

Approved, April 7, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States.

Depoſited among the Rolls in the office of the Department of ſtate.

THIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

☞ *Purſuant to the above Act*, Notice is hereby given to all perſons having claims under the reſolutions of Congreſs, of the 23d of April, 1783, and the 13th of April, 1785, to tranſmit to the War Office within two [illegible]ct,
[illegible]d

[illegible]ty in the State of Pennſy[illegible] on an application for the benefit of the acts of this ſtate, providing for the relief of inſolvent debtors, having at June Term laſt preſented my petition with a ſchedule annexed of all my eſtate, real, perſonal and mixed, rights and credits, to be aſſigned for the uſe of my creditors.

JOHN SPEARS.

Auguſt 7, 1798.

A CAUTION.

I DO hereby forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on my notes given to Thamas Woods, one of twelve pounds ten ſhillings payable the firſt day of October next, the other for like ſum payable the 1ſt day of January 1799, as ſaid Woods cannot fulfill the contract for which they were given, I am determined not to pay them unleſs compelled by law.

PATRICK M'DEVITT.

Auguſt 11, 1798.

Sheriff's Sales,

BY virtue of a certain writ of venditioni exponas iſſued out of the Supreme Court, and to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale at the Court-Houſe in Greenſburgh, on Wedneſday the 29th of Auguſt inſtant, one hundred and eleven Tracts of Land, each containing 400 acres be the ſame more or leſs. ſituate in Donegal, Fairfield, Wheatfield, Denny and Armſtrong townſhips in Weſtmoreland county, with the appurtenances:—Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Wilſon at the ſuit of John Hall for the uſe of Henry Sheaff, and to be ſold by me.

JAMES BRADY, Sheriff.

Auguſt 11, 1798.

NOTICE.

THE *Subſcriber will not be accountable for any of the debts of Henry Clymer, and forewarns any perſon truſting him, he having indented himſelf to me for a certain time.*

HENRY M'CAUSLAND.

July 21, 1798.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, July 25.

"Nothing," says a letter from London, of the 23d of May "could have preserved the American character from disgrace, but the firmness of John Adams in demanding protection for a defenceless country. You know not how much you all owe to the man who placed himself in a situation big with danger. If you are inheritors of the spirits of your fathers, you will make a rampart of your bodies around the ark of your country's independence, and placing Adams and Washington at your head, swear to be tributary to no nation on the globe."

FRENCH PIRACY REWARDED.

On Monday evening arrived here the brig Eliza, of Norfolk, Thomas Dennet, Commander, from Grenada, bound home, 21 days. July 1, was taken by the French privateer brig Triumphant, of 18 guns, from Porto Rico, which put a prize master and six men on board, took out four of the Eliza's crew, and left three. On the 8th of July, the Captain, boy, and cook, retook her from the picaroons, with the grains, harpoon, and cook's axe, driving the prize-master below without injuring him. Some resistance was afterwards made, and the Capt. was necessitated to wound two of them slightly. They were afterwards secured in the hold. On the 9th fell in with the British fleet, bound to Europe, run down along side the Madras, Capt. Dilkes, of 54 guns, informed him of their situation, who took on board 6 of the Frenchmen, and left the other to work out his deliverance to the United States—Capt. Dilkes [illegible] every assistance by Major Gene[illegible] nified characters.

We are desired to say, that too much credit cannot be given to Commodore Dilkes, of the Madras man of war, for his attention and hospitality to the Americans, he convoyed from Martinico.

HALIFAX, (N. C.) July 16.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Joseph Hopkins, of Scotland Neck, to his friend in this town.

"I was captured the latter end of May last, about eight leagues from my port, in a fair and legal trade, in a schooner belonging to the port of Edenton, by a French privateer, who after having treated me with every insult and indignity, and loading our country with threats and imprecations feloniously broke open and plundered every chest on board—I was then carried into the port of Gaudaloupe, and there tried and condemned by the Municipality, a lawless, corrupt and perfidious set of Sans Culottes, four or five of whom were negroes: they were under the jurisdiction of Victor Hughes, whose character is well known in the United States for his unprincipled, base and illegal condemnation of American property."

ALEXANDRIA, July 31.

Capt. Charles Taylor, of the schooner Maria, belonging to this port, arrived in town yesterday. His vessel was taken by a privateer belonging to our very amiable sister republic, [illegible] carried into Gaudaloupe, where she and cargo were honored with a French em[illegible]

Twenty four American vessels had been captured by French privateers, and condemned at Bassaterre and Point Petre, in the space of three weeks; in this number I regret three belonging to this port. Seven[illegible] of captured vessels lay at St. Martin's, [illegible] American property (I mean had been [illegible]ar property) most of them together, with their cargoes, condemned. Capt. Taylor was not allowed to bring off the [illegible] from the schooner except a very small box. The privateersmen had got intelligence of our arming and had determined to treat all Americans worse, if possible than they had done heretofore.—The air of Gaudaloupe smelt very much like that of a prison. Capt. Smith of the ship Hunter, of Boston, who had been so humanely treated by the French privateer that conveyed him into port, has since died, in consequence of the embraces he received.—How long, Oh! Americans! will it be before you return the compliment.

NORFOLK, July 24.

Yesterday morning the ship Industry, Capt. Vickery, arrived here from New-York.

Capt. Vickery says, that on Friday last he spoke a pilot boat off Egg Harbor, who informed, that the United States frigate Constellation, Captain Truxton, had taken a French privateer of 20 guns, and sent her into Charleston.

NEW-YORK, July 30.

The President of the United States, his Lady and niece, left town last Saturday about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, escorted by the Washington Troop, commanded by Col. Giles, and accompanied in carriages by Major General Clarkson, and Brigadier General Hughes, with their aids, Major C. N. Bleecker and W. Morton, and by Col. Morton and Col. Swartwout. They attended the President as far as West-Chester, to the seat of his son-in- law Col. Smith where he remains a few days, and then pursues his journey to Braintree.

[illegible]riday, [illegible] in the [illegible]

was [illegible]siden[illegible], and on being [illegible] tive, three or four ruffians grasped him, and although he defended himself with great courage, yet he received considerable injury. One villain in the scuffle attempted to gouge him; at another time he was seized by the throat by two or three, and the consequence would have been fatal, had not one of his companions that instant come to his assistance. Meanme several whatchmen, and a number of people assembled, and the ruffians desisted from their purpose. Yet no attempt was made to secure them; on the contrary, dispositions friendly to their escape were discovered.

The young men finding themselves thus unsupported, thought it most prudent to retire. In consequence of this unprovoked and scandalous outrage, it was resolved next day that the young men who wore the cockade would go on the battery in the evening, and meet in a body any attack that should be made on the mark they had assumed to evince there disposition to support our government against the insolent perfidy, ambition and rapacity of France. A large number of opposite opinions collected; no attack, however, was made, or insult given. They sung several patriotic songs; and at the conclusion, determined to go to Malcolm's house and give him three cheers proclaim in this manner their indignation the insult offered through him to them and their fixed resolution to maintain the ground against all opposition. According about 400 assembled in front of his house, [illegible]zzaed three times, and sung Hail Columbia. They then moved up Broadway to Trinity Church, and there dispersed.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3.

The ship Tamerlane is in at Portsmouth N. H. [illegible] days from Bourdeaux—Passengers in the [illegible] ship arrived at Boston last Sunday. A letter from Paris dated May 13, received by the above arrival informs that the United States' Brig Sophia, Capt. Geddes, arrived at Havre, May 11, that Mr. Gerry had determined to take passage in the Sophia for this country.

We hear that Mr. Humphreys was gone to Montpelier, where Mr. Pinckney was—who it was expected would also return in the Sophia.

Some provision had been made for the relief of American seamen in France.

Brest, Dunkirk and some other ports are shut against American vessels.

Government, we learn, received dispatches by the Tamerlane.

To-morrow morning at seven o'clock, will be launched from the ship yard of Messrs. Wm. and Abijah Brown, the beautiful United States brig Eagle of sixteen guns, whose construction does credit to the builders.

New volunteer corpes are daily forming in all parts of the state, under the "Act for raising a Provisional army," and with the express view to offer their services to the President.

TOASTS

Drank on board the Frigate Constellation, at Sea, on the Fourth of July—the crew in general partaking in the Jollity of the Occasion.

1. The DAY—When we boldly "launched into an ocean of uncertainty"* danger and Independence.

2. The years 1776 and 1798—"There is a TIDE in the affairs of men which taken at the EBB leads on to GLORY."

3. Admiral Adams—Who throws out the signal for battle, and will never strike to the enemies of his country.

4. All good pilots and helmsmen.

5. Our own flag—May the stars ever shine [illegible] higher and higher.

Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just,
And he but naked though locked up in steel,
Whose conscience is corrupted by injustice.

By Midshipman M——

The sight of French Pirates and Decatur's salute. [16 general Huzzas.]

By an old sailor who has made sixty voyages, and ten times crossed the line.

The sailor who joins the enemies of his country.

Sweet fellow I'm sure I wish you no harm,
But to dance ten minutes at the yard arm.

By a sailor who was in the action between the Good Man Richard and Serapis, &c.

Paul Jones and victory.

* See first speech of Admiral Adams.

† Jacobins, "so called from their resemblance to a bird of that name, which is well known to chirp and whistle at the approach and during the height of a storm.

‡ Birds of prey which an ancient sailor met with—they had faces like women, but long foul claws, they took the very food off the sailors' tables and defiled all they touched.

From a Dedham (Mass.) Paper.

The French party thought Gov. Jay's letter to Lord Grenville, when he opened the ground of our wrongs, was too civil—that he used no terms that were unusual in affairs of the kind. It was, said they, too much for flesh and blood to bear.

General Pinckney, our Envoy to France was not even received, nor allowed a hearing. This has been twice said, and by repetition is twice unpardonable.

The French are very much in the right say the Jacobins, we deserve no better.

Of what stuff, Messrs. Printers, I submit the question to your Jacobin wise men who understand the human body—what stuff are these French party men made of? I contempt, kicking and cuffing good for them—does it tickle them, provided it come from a French foot or fist?

The fact is clear, common civility, such as all public ministers use was too much for Mr. Jay to descend to. It degraded our nation. Insult, such as no civilized nation offers to ambassadors, is not enough, because France offers it to our Envoys, and through them to our nation.

Great Britain, in 1775, demanded three pence tax on tea. We will sooner die than yield the point, was the proper and manly cry of our countrymen.

In 1798, the French demand thirty millions of tribute. Pay it, say their friends, and make no more words about it.

Are these the friends of liberty, of independence? No, they are the political Ifachars, crouching down under French burdens; bowing their shoulders to bear and becoming servants under tribute.

Let nations govern themselves, said the lovers of France when the combined armies invaded it. Now France subdues other countries; they say let France govern them. What becomes of these double tounged politicians—there is no truth in them.

Another pin should be stuck here. We shall be the foremost to defend the country, was the boast of the Jacobins when they thought there would be no occasion to take them at their word. That occasion has come and they oppose arming both by sea and land, with a stubbornness as blind as ever.—By their fruits ye shall know them.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

Curiosity is alive to know the destination of [illegible] various conjectures are connected in view.

But although France may strongly desire to expel the British government from India, and monopolize the trade, there are great difficulties which oppose themselves to the undertaking, and the oject seems to be of two remote and uncertain advantage, to occupy the present government of France.

Several circumstances concur to lead us to believe, the object of the Toulon fleet, is some part of Turkey, probably the Morea first and afterwards Romelia, and all the country of ancient Greece and Macedonia; or perhaps on the Asiatic shore, Smyrna, or the Syrian coast. The capture of the Isles on the Gulf of Venice and the care which the French have taken to keep possession of those Islands, lead us to conjecture, that these were intended as stations from which to annoy Turkey and finally make a lodgement on the continent, raise the inhabitants into rebellion, unite with the malcontents, as they have in Holland, place strong garrisons in the country and finally subdue all the fine countries in the Archipelago, thus getting command of the whole trade. The French are at present almost excluded from the Atlantic by the British fleet—and it is obvious they intend to push their advantages on the Mediterranean, to compensate for that loss. The entire command of the Levant seems to be in their power. An open rupture with the Porte may even be secretly desired, as this will enable France openly to aid the rebel Passaw Ogloue and shake the Sultan's throne. The possession of the Black Sea would open immense prospects of trade and dominion to an ambitious nation, and as numerous mines of wealth as are to be found on earth—It may be policy in France to begin the revolutionizing phrenzy in the East, before she pushes [illegible] any further in the West.